

TREASON REVIVED.

MAHON'S TERM, \$500,000,000 FOR THE LOSS OF SLAVES.

Ex-Senator Hunter's Proposition to Compensate the South—A Bold Attempt to Rally the Democracy on the Issues of the War—The Constitution Defended—Specious Arguments and Covert Treason.

Mr. Hunter, explanatory of his recent address before the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society, in Winchester, in which he discussed the claim of the slaveholder to some compensation for the loss of property secured to him by the Constitution of the United States, and wrested from him by the strong arm of the military power, in defense of that instrument and the plainest principles of common justice. Mr. Hunter clearly points out the mode by which this great wrong was made.

As the Minister of Finance, Mr. Macdonald has decided to well.

from a distinguished Northern gentleman to Mr. Hunter, when the North will recognize the justice of the claim and the propriety of its liquidation in some form that will bring great relief to our people. But whether the claim be recognized at once or not, the South is indebted to Mr. Hunter for saving the point, as well as for placing upon record Mr. Lincoln's views upon the subject, as expressed in the interview at Fortress Monroe.

Wm. R. M. F. Foster:

Dear Sir: I have just received a synopsis of your remarks before the Agricultural Society of Humboldt Valley; which has induced me to send you the enclosed extract from M. Burritt's lecture as some evidence of the beginning of a reaction in the Southern mind with regard to the South. The racial relief which was suggested of course be related in the North if asked on the ground of justice to the South. But if related with the Northern and Middle States have, in this

the increase of its production should be insisted on, then, I think, that a loan to the South of four or five hundred millions would have many fruits. It has occurred to the states reading your remarks that some such plan as the following might command a Congressional majority: The United States to loan to the South \$80,000,000, or four per cent. per annum, having twenty or thirty years to run, the interest to be distributed to the Southern States, excepting Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, in proportion to population; each State to distribute the amount

to be loaned to planters, at six per cent, on un-  
 encumbered improved real estate in actual culti-  
 vation and twice the value of loan, the two  
 principal planters over and above the in-  
 terest on the United States loan to be paid  
 annually to the Secretary of the Treasury, and  
 to constitute a sinking fund to extinguish the  
 principal; all payments of principal over and  
 above the sinking fund to be made from time  
 to time may be disposed of pursuant to be de-  
 voted to the sinking fund, think that long before  
 the principal shall be due, events may take place

to-day.

**RELATIONS.**

My thought has been since I have returned to Reliquian to the borrower, and the whole indebtedness. A strong argument in favor of such a measure of relief would be that it would tend to allay all lingering sentiments of animosity at the South towards the people of the other States. The deposits of surplus revenue during General Jackson's Presidency no one has ever proposed to recall, and it would be so with the proposed loan.

Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

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MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 5th day of two ago, and avail myself of an early opportunity to reply to you.

I did not make any proposition to pay the claims for the loss or manumission of any slave, or to compensate the owner for such loss, either in substance or form. That \$400,000,000 would not pay for four million five hundred thousand slaves when they were emancipated is so obvious that I need not say more on this question. The amount would be very far from paying for such a number of slaves at the time of the emancipa-

"down." The Chief Justice said he would have no objection to his giving evidence in his own name, or in the name of his Government.

"I will give evidence," said Mr. Gladstone, "in my own name."

The Chief Justice then asked Mr. Gladstone whether he was prepared to take the oath of office as witness.

"I am prepared to do so," replied Mr. Gladstone.

The Chief Justice then administered the oath, and Mr. Gladstone gave evidence in support of the Government's case.

When the United States Government wished to transfer their surplus revenue to the States,

in Texas. A Republican has a speech in which he said "Indians burned me alive" on Monday.

any considerable  
a governing party  
miles from Fort  
from New Mexico,  
killing murders.

They have not and  
the Indians at  
consequence they  
the withheld after  
and will drive them

suspension of the power to give money to the  
States not granted in the Constitution, then the  
States would be the States of the nation  
States in the same manner and upon the same  
terms would be no violation of the fourteenth  
amendment, which forbade the Government to  
pay for a slave lost by emancipation.

The inducement to accept a stipend revenue  
with the States was the hope that it would  
be used far more usefully for the purpose in this  
way than if it remained in the Treasury of the  
United States. The States were to receive the  
amount to dispose of the \$100,000,000 with the States.

holding States for the easement and benefit of the despoiled slaveholder than existed for that of the surplus revenue when it took place. It would be the duty of the Government to deposit, to be loaned to the slaveholder, would contribute to the prosperity and revival of the States of which he was a citizen. That this revival would be a great gain to industry, trade and commerce, in which all are interested, is a proposition so plain as to need no discussion. All may see how much this would increase the prosperity of those States, now so depressed, and compensate fully for the loss of the States of

of the country. Although unable to estimate the advantages of these pecuniary returns to the Government of the United States and their people, I do not fear saying that these advantages would repay the very long to the whole Union the expenses of the original outlay.

But this is not all. The union and fraternal attachment of the colored race in the South have been delayed by the fear, real or fancied, on the part of the colored race that their former masters would seek to re-enslave them. This fear is so great, that it has

retention of the returned from the company he expected the breaking of the law of which fell on the deck, burning the company to prosecute those that left the contrary to orders.

**ROBBERT.**

When the private property in slaves was taken by the United States for public uses, a claim arose for compensation under the fifth article of the American Constitution. This claim thus accrued to the individual slave-owner, not only upon consideration of justice, but upon the express provision of the clause of the fifth article of the fourteenth amendment. It was a claim upon the United States, not of States but of its

[illegible]

States from the claim of a private citizen whose land had been seized by the Government as the site for a light-house. By a private party, it could, however, and it did assist in ratifying an amendment by which the United States Government was forbidden to discharge an obligation which it incurred by the ratification of the amendments to the Constitution. It could not release the United States from any inter-claim of individuals, but it could release they should not discharge this obligation to pay a debt, and thus it supplied the obstacles to a fair and practical settlement.

WILEY  
comment at the Walker  
to better this morn-  
ing.

and adopted under the influence of fear by the other. But be that as it may, I do not propose either to attack the validity of this amendment or to violate it. A loan of \$50,000, due to the slaveholding States, without interest, to be loaned again on the same terms without interest, or with a small interest, to be recalled at

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